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### ONE LESSON OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

If argument were needed to show the advisability of an investigation of structural materials it is more than supplied in the recent earthquake in California.

What buildings best stood the shock is a question of very great practical interest. Why they endured when others fell is food for thought to builders al lover the coutary.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Appraisers Building in San Francisco, where the United States Geological Survey maintains a local office, is one of the few business structures in that city which was uninjured either by shock or by flame. Mr. Charles G. Yale, special agent of the Survey reports that a little plaster has fallen but that the building is probably the only one in the city that shows not a single crack in its brick walls. This may be due to the fact that the foundation consists of a six-foot bed of solid cement placed upon thousands of piles and that the bricks are put together with cement instead of mortar. The walls are thicker below the side walks than above them. When the building moves, it moves as a monolith, and while the vibration is considerable, no damage has been done except to the plaster.

That the Geological Survey might with profit to the country undertake the investigation of structural materials is attested by the numerous requests which it receives for information on the subject. Twice during the past year the Survey was visited by a body of engineers who represented large industrial developments in a number of different States. The Survey was unable to supply the information which they desired concerning the strength and endurance of materials to be used in a variety of building and construction work. This one fact shows how desirable it is that the investigations now under way by the Survey be enlarged.

These investigations have thus far had to do mainly with the testing of cements and concretes. It is felt that the work should be continued and amplified.

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Senator Bailey, of Texas, will demand today in the committee on privileges and elections that a resolution be presented to the Senate expelling Senator Burton, of Kansas. If the committee refuses, then Mr. Bailey will present the resolution in open Senate. There have been more United States Senators indicted during the last two years than any other class of people in the Senate of the United States, according to the number. It is a pity that others who have not yet been indicted cannot be expelled.

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The Tucson Star continues to shell the woods in search of a democrat to oppose Mark Smith for the democratic candidate for Congress this fall—without any success. It is likely that it will be equally as hard to find a republican to oppose Marcus at the general election.

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So far there are no avowed candidates for Cochise county offices this fall, though there is a suspicion that there will be no scarcity later on in the season.

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Recent events and controversies in Washington have brought back a vivid recollection of George Washington the cherry tree and his little hatchet.

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King Alfonso should console himself with the thought that those whom the Lord loveth die young.

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The last heard from the statehood bill and the conference committee was that no agreement had been reached. The only possibility of an agreement is for Speaker Cannon and Beveridge to lay down on their proposition to govern Arizona from Santa Fe, New Mexico. If Speaker Cannon persistently and doggedly refused to allow the passage of the bill to admit Oklahoma as a state at this session, it will probably result in a heavy loss of republican votes this fall in Missouri and Kansas. Oklahoma has the power to bring a pressure to bear on Cannon through an appeal to the business men of Chicago. Chicago gets an enormous trade from Oklahoma, and the business men of the pork city should be advised to call off the stubborn speaker, who is standing between Oklahoma and a just treatment by Congress.

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### ED. BUCHNER'S GRAPHIC TALE OF THE BATTLE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

succeeded in reaching a corner of the corral in this manner, never once taking my body from the ground.

"When I got there, I saw a Mexican rise up not far from me and crawl up on the stockade fence. He hadn't perched himself there very long when a volley rang out, the splinters from the boards falling about me in a shower. It didn't take that Mex. long to make his get-away. He jumped down and began to crawl away from the scene.

"It was just after this that I thought it wise to let my own gang know who I was. I couldn't remain out there all night with that arm of mine, so yelled to them, telling them that it was I and that I had been shot. Someone answered me, giving me his name, but I could not catch it. I knew, however, from his voice that it was one of the boys, so cautioned him not to shoot, and to tell the others not to fire upon me.

"Receiving assurance that all was well, I crawled back to our line and made my way back to Naco, where Dr. Harvey dressed my arm, and then I got a rig and came home to Bisbee. My arm ached terribly all the way up here, but after getting it redressed here it feels better. The ball went right through, fortunately not touching the bone."

Buchner received his baptism of fire at Naco on Friday night, and though it was his first exposure to bullets he says that at all times his faculties were alert and that he was able to think clearly and quickly.

He was the first man from this side of the line to fall by a Mexican bullet.

He reports that another hard skirmish took place after he had reached Naco.

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### PARIS LEAGUE OF HYGIENE VOTE TO BAR CHICAGO MEAT

PARIS, June 2.—Chicago meat will be barred out of France if the object of today's meeting of the League of Public Hygiene, backed by several score of French packers, can be attained. The league expects at least to get the Government to inaugurate a new system of inspection, which will prevent tainted meat from entering the country.

In the league are such leaders as former President Casimir-Perier, Baron Eltournelles de Constant, Mme Severnne and Count Castellane. A French emissary, it appears, visited the stock yards in Chicago and obtained employment for a year as French correspondent clerk.

According to his testimony, no meat coming from Chicago can be eaten with safety. The most sensational of "other evidence" was continued in the declaration that cases had occurred of workingmen falling accidently into the sausage machines, their bodies being ground up with other contents of the vats and issuing in the form of food for human consumption.

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### STOLEN GEM IS FOUND IN STOMACH OF WOMAN

OMAHA, June 2.—One of the strangest cases in criminal court records is that of Miss Mae Thomas, professional shoplifter, who has in her stomach a stolen diamond valued at $30 belonging to the jewelry firm of T. L. Combs & Co. The only way in which the jewel can be recovered is by a surgical operation. The woman fears the surgeon's knife and will not submit to an operation. It is probable she will go free as the authorities say the laws do not cover her case.

The jewelers employed counsel to try to obtain from the court an order directing the operation, but Judge Berka of the police court ruled that the owners are not entitled under the state laws to recover stolen property in that way.

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It is alleged that August Belmont has just bought a lake. He is no doubt preparing another stock issue, and wants water.—El Paso Herald.

# MORE FIGHTS AT CANANEA

(Continued from Page 1.)

Greene, accompanied by Frank Moson, reached the store in their automobile, the streets were packed. Fully two thousand Mexicans were in the crowd. They crowded about the automobile occupied by the Governor and President Greene. Moson stood on the step of the automobile with rifle ready for instant use, but there was happily no occasion for violence in this instance. The Governor arose to speak and instantly there was silence. Mexicans surged about the automobile, clamoring to hear. Around the square occupied by the important company buildings American guards were stationed with rifles trained on the crowd. The from porch of the company store was bristling with fighting men. Governor Yzabal arose to speak. He began by telling the Mexicans that all citizens of the republic should respect law and order. "You have done things that cannot be countenanced by the Mexican government," said the Governor. "Killing and looting cannot find a place in this camp so long as I am Governor. I am here in your interests, and I guarantee you that all your rights will be respected, but first there must be law and order."

The Governor was frequently interrupted by young men. They urged the question of wages with him. They broke in and told him their grievances, and the outcome of the Governor's remarks left the crowd, evidently, in the same frame of mind.

Then Col. Greene spoke. His language was Spanish, and he was followed closely. He stood bareheaded and unarmed, facing a crowd of at least three thousand Mexicans, men, women and children, whom he knew would not be in sympathy with his remarks, but with a smile on his face, and a perfect control of his words and actions, he began:

"You Mexican people all know me. I have been a poor man myself. Some of you were my friends then, and all of you know that I have always acted honestly and fairly with you. When I have been able to pay you more wages, I have paid them. When I was able to pay you $3.50 for your work, I have gladly paid it. But a man cannot pay more than he makes. I cannot pay you five dollars at this time. The revenue from the mines would not permit it. I have tramped over these hills for a long time. I have spent millions of dollars in building up here among you the most thriving mining camp in Mexico. I have always been fair and candid with you, and I ask you to do the same by me."

Col. Greene spoke in earnest. He went into the operations of the company from its inception.

During his remarks the correspondent of the Review mixed with the crowd. He listened to the remarks made by the rank and file present. Often they ridiculed certain statements made by Col. Greene. But the meat of the cocoanut, and the bone of contention, was contained in the remark of a Mexican laborer to another, who said: "Yes, all that is true, but why don't the company pay the Mexicans the same wages they pay the Americans?"

The Mexican miners and other employees want the same high wages at present paid Americans. This is the fight on at Cananea among the Mexicans who struck for higher wages, and assisted by revolutionary followers who flaunted the red flag before the people, caused the insurrection.

While Col. Greene was speaking, a restless movement was noted in the crowd of Mexicans about the automobiles. Immediately not less than five hundred rifles were trained on the square. The crowd scampered like rats, but fortunately no a single shot was fired at this time. After this speechmaking incident Col. Greene and Gov. Yzabal proceeded to the office of the chief of police, where they were in conference with that officer for more than an hour.

During the speaking, the Bisbee volunteers marched down Main street from the smelters and counter-marched. They made an impressive appearance, and were looked upon with anything but favor by the crowds of Mexicans. A few minutes later one of the companies was detailed to guard the big railroad bridge between Cananea and Ronquillo, which report said was about to be burned. During the afternoon the Bisbee boys remained on their cars by order of the governor, and during their stay in Cananea were not called on to perform any other service, but were not allowed to depart until after the arrival of Col. Kosterlitzsky. There is no doubt but what the presence of the Bisbee volunteers in Ronquillo Saturday afternoon prevented serious rioting.

On the trip three gunshot wounds were received by different members of the company. George Sanders and J. S. Smith were two of the victims, who shot themselves in the foot. Dr. Hagan, who was on the train as surgeon, dressed the wounds and the boys were brought to Bisbee.

It is reported on good authority in Cananea that Col. Greene did not hesitate to use his rifle on Friday when he thought the situation demanded prompt action.

As near as the Review correspondent could gather, the opinions of prominent citizens, the general belief is that the uprising and strike could have been ended without bloodshed but for the unfortunate occurrence at the lumber yard of Metcalf. When the strikers stopped there and wanted to enter for the purpose of taking the Mexicans employed in the office away from their employment, Metcalf barricaded the doors and turned a stream of water upon the mob. This infuriated them, and there it was that the first Americans forfeited their lives, both Metcalf boys being killed within a few minutes of each other.

The insurrection is at an end today. Col. Kosterlitzsky is absolutely in control and had the situation well in hand last night.

One of the Bisbee volunteers named Hanlon, who became separated from his company and was surrounded by an angry mob of Mexicans, who attempted to take his gun. Hanlon dodged them and commenced shooting, firing three shots. The Mexicans who attempted to disarm him broke and ran. The Mexican police arrived about that time and placed Hanlon under arrest. He was released shortly afterwards owing to the efforts of Biddy Doyle and Capt. Rynning.

The unfortunate incident will make bad blood between Americans and Mexicans at Cananea for some time to come, but it is believed that the Mexican miners and laborers, acting under advice of their Governor, and in the absence of revolutionary leaders, will return to their places as usual. At any rate, there is no longer cause for alarm or apprehension regarding the welfare of friends at Cananea.

Mexican police are arresting the leaders of the mob, and the ringleader, who marched at the head of the rioters on Friday, carrying a red flag, was shot to death at the first volley, sixteen bullets penetrating his body.

# GOV. PARDEE WRITES LETTER TO PUBLIC

## Official Statement of Exact Status of Affairs in Greatest of All Pacific States Following Disaster.

Governor Pardee, of the State of California, has issued a written statement "To the Governors of Our Sister States," giving the exact status of affairs at the present time following the earthquake and fire which occurred in San Francisco April 18. Governor Pardee says:

Executive Department, Sacramento, State of California.
June 21, 1906.

To the Governors of Sister States:

California with one hundred millions of acres is greater than New England, New York and Pensylvania. On the eastern sea-board its coast line would extend from Boston on the north to Charleston on the south.

In some localities the notion is prevalent that all this great state was shaken by the recent earthquake. Such is not the fact. The earthquake was severe only in about two per cent of the era of the State and as a disturbing factor was confined to a district seventy-five miles north, one hundred and twenty-five miles south and fifty miles eastward from San Francisco. Even in this narrow strip of California's expanse, the damage from the earthquake was small in comparison with that of the fire in San Francisco. Indeed the Charleston earthquake in 1886 was proportionately much more destructive to life and property than was the shock of April 18th in San Francisco. The buildings destroyed in San Francisco were not many. None of the "skyscrapers" and very few of the other buildings suffered material damage.

The fire which followed the earthquake, however, destroyed the business section of the city. The fault along the San Francisco peninsula, which slipped co-incident to the earthquake shock, was unfortunately in the immediate vicinity of the water mains which supplied the city. These were broken, rendering the fire department helpless. Undoubtedly the city will provide against any such contingency hereafter.

It is unnecessary to compare the San Francisco disaster with the great fire in Chicago, the Galveston flood and other calamities, but it is well, perhaps, to note that scores of American cities have suffered more proportionately and actually from flood, fire, pestilence and cyclones than has San Francisco from the earthquake. The foregoing statement is made to you not to minimize nor gloss over San Francisco's calamity, for that was very great, but remove the erroneous impression wherever it may exist that the destruction of our metropolis was due in any large degree to the earthquake. Though California's chief city is momentarily in distress her people are undaunted by the great misfortune, and San Francisco will arise as other cities have arisen from

So far as California is concerned it is needful only to note that Illinois was not ruined by Chicago's fire, that South Carolina did not suffer permanently from Charleston's troubles, and that Texas, the only state larger in area than California, did not even pause in her marvelous progress because of the Galveston flood. So California's two million people are not bankrupt nor seriously affected in their courage or resources as a result of the damage to her principal city.

California's mountains, river beds and ancient gravel channels are still rich in gold. Her great valleys, two of which are larger than many eastern States, the all of unmeasured fertility. On their ten million acres can be raised anything from oranges to potatoes. The semi-tropical fruits can be grown from San Diego on the south to Redding on the north—a stretch of six hundred miles of California soil and California climate.

Thirty or more thriving cities of five thousand or more people each, are centers of rich localities finding their markets in the world, and in their prosperity independent o fany local affliction elsewhere.

Our forests of redwood, fir and pine along the coast and clothing the Sierra Nevada mountains never represented greater potential wealth than at the present.

Our oil fields are yearly furnishing millions barrels of oil and immense electric power is being generated by the streams of the Sierra. Each of these industries has solved the problem of cheap power for California and yet neither has passed the first stage of development. Add to these our winters of gentle spring and our summers without enervating heat, making possible a maximum production per employee, and one may read the future of California among manufacturing States.

The great harbor of San Francisco is still open to the commerce of the world, and this connecting link between America an dthe expanding interests of the Orient, Alaska and the islands of the Pacific has no less value than before the day of the disaster. The great steamship wharves of San Francisco are intact and so are the two great transcontinental railways, the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe. The three lines of the Southern Pacific report no diminution in freight or passenger business, not even around the Bay of San Francisco, and equally chering are the advices from the Santa Fe. The third transcontinental line to San Francisco, now building, the Western Pacific, is unaffected by the recent trouble and is going steadily on with its work.

California's markets are all the continents and islands of the earth. Our thirty-five thousand cars of apples, peaches, prunes, pears, plums, walnuts, olives, grapes, raisins and wines; our thirty thousand carloads of lumber, shipped by land and sea, our train loads of sugar, vegetables and all the multitude of products of our favored soil command that same world-wide market that they have in the past years.

Our universities at Berkeley and Palo Alto are not crippled; our schools from primary schools to high schools, in their buildings, their equipment and the high class of instructors the salaries paid comand, offer now as heretofore, the greatest possible inducement to homeseekers desiring the freest avenues for their children towards highest citizeaship. California remains, as California always has been, "The Land of Opportunity."

While in our disaster the sympathy and material aid of all the world has been showered upon us, yet there have been those who by their lurid and wild accounts of the events of April 18th and subsequent days have added to our misfortunes, unwittingly or otherwise, and endeavored to prejudice us in the minds of those who will listen. The wild accounts, totally without reason, of thousands of dead and dying in the streets; half the city shaken down by earthquakes; the rules of wanton murder and plunder by the California National Guard; stories of stretches of the water-front engulfed in the sea and of deep subsidences of valleys and sea-shore; of buildings toppling over into the ocean and of yawning chasms swallowing countrysides,—such untrue yarns as these have added to our burden. Under ordinary circumstances the people of California smile at the stories related of the State, but this is not an one which should not be painted black-hour of ease, but one of dark misfortune. Let me again say the city of San Francisco is burned but not shaken down by the earthquake shock. Above all other misfortunes, this story of San Francisco destroyed by earthquake is the one most deeply resented by our people and the one most apt to injure us.

Permit me to convey to the people of your State through you the heartfelt thanks of San Francisco's stricken people and of all California for the prompt and generous aid extended to us, and to this I wish to add my official and personal thanks. Should occasion occur, which God forbid, California will show in actions far better than any one may in words, its immeasurable appreciation of the generous gifts your citizens, unasked, have showered upon us.

GEORGE C. PARDEE,
Governor of California.


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